

EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN ORDERED DEPORTED

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Cloudy, Colder.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Probably Snow.

COMPLETE STOCK REPORT

The



World.

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COAL STRIKE END EXPECTED AT ONCE NO WARTIME PROHIBITION DECISION TO-DAY

RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE GIVES WILSON AUTHORITY TO AID IN ENFORCING TREATY

Germany Charged With Bad Faith in Proposal Made by Senator King.

PROTOCOL IS MODIFIED.

Peace Council Concedes Some of the Points Raised by the Germans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States, if necessary, to use American military, naval and air forces in co-operating with the Allies to enforce observance of the peace terms by Germany was offered to-day by Senator King, Utah. It was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

King's resolution stated in the preamble that Germany is "manifesting bad faith" in regard to execution of the peace terms she has agreed to.

Senator Thomas asked how the United States could consistently direct enforcement of a treaty it has never ratified.

"Don't go into that now," said Vice President Marshall.

Without debate the Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Borah requesting the President to transmit copies of all correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relating to the British-Persian treaty.

PROTOCOL MODIFIED
BY THE PEACE COUNCIL;
GERMANS MAY NOW SIGN

Promise Given to Hasten Return of Prisoners and to Change Scapa Flow Terms.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Allies have consented to modify some of the terms of the protocol putting the peace treaty into effect to which Germany has made objection.

The expectation here is that the German plenipotentiaries will sign the protocol without much further delay.

The most important point in the modification of the protocol—from the German standpoint—is the promise to return German war prisoners as soon as ratifications to the treaty are exchanged.

Demand for delivery of drydock and merchant marine materials, in payment for sinking of the German war fleet interned at Scapa Flow, also is lightened. The note permits delivery of 400,000 tons of these materials in lots that will conform with Germany's own economic needs.

The imputation of responsibility to Germany for the sinking of the Scapa Flow fleet is left in the protocol.

Another modification provides for reference to The Hague Tribunal of the question whether the delivery of the tonnage demanded will cripple Germany.

The final paragraph of the protocol.

EXTRA

AMERICAN LEAGUE TO MEET
IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY

Ban Johnson Suddenly Decided to Come Here and Confront With Ruppert's Associates.

Owners of the five clubs supporting President Johnson in his controversy with the three members of the Board of Directors, held a secret conference here this afternoon and decided to leave for New York at 5:20 P. M. The meeting will be held in New York Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The annual meeting of the American League, scheduled to be held here Wednesday, was suddenly called off to-day. President Johnson announced that he and the five "loyal" club owners would attend the meeting called in New York by Messrs. Comiskey, Ruppert and Praise.

19 INDICTED ON CHARGE
OF CRIMINAL ANARCHY

Grand Jury Acts Against Prisoners Taken in Raids by Lusk Committee.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, through Foreman Raymond F. Almira, this afternoon handed up nineteen indictments charging criminal anarchy.

Supreme Court Justice Weeks ordered bench warrants issued.

Although the names of those indicted were not made public, it is understood that practically all of them are men who were arrested in recent raids conducted by the Lusk Investigating Committee.

Twenty-one of the men arrested during the raids were to be given hearings this afternoon before Magistrate Brough of the Municipal Police Court, and process servers from the Grand Jury were on hand there to arrest those who had been indicted.

Magistrate Brough discharged the prisoners from custody and they were immediately remanded on warrants based on the indictments.

The nineteen prisoners later were arraigned before Justice Weeks and were held in \$1,000 bail each.

THROWS HIMSELF OFF TRAIN
BECAUSE GIRL SPURNED HIM

Philadelphia Escapes Injury in Jersey City Leap, and Is Held for Examination.

Declaring he did not want to live any longer because a girl rejected him, Julian Delatour, twenty-four, who said he lives at No. 320 Harrison Street, Philadelphia, opened the window of a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad and threw himself out near the Marion Avenue Station in Jersey City, to-day.

He escaped serious injury, though the train was going at a good rate of speed. He is held in Newark for examination.

Plea of Not Guilty Entered for Senator Newberry.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 8.—United States Senator Truman H. Newberry and thirteen of those indicted with him on charges of violating the election laws, stood mute when arraigned this afternoon before United States District Judge Sessions. A plea of not guilty was entered for the Senator.

WILSON REJECTS FALL'S PLAN FOR MEXICAN BREAK

Says Passage of Resolution Would Be a Reversal of Constitutional Practice.

LODGE YIELDS TO HIM.

Announces After a Conference No Further Steps Will Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson to-day sent a letter to Senator Fall opposing the adoption by the Senate of his resolution calling for a break with the Carranza Government in Mexico.

When the President's letter was received Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, called Senator Fall and Senator Brandegee of the Committee into conference and in a few minutes announced that no further action on the Mexican situation would be taken by the Committee.

"We wanted to help," Senator Lodge said, "but now the entire Mexican situation goes to the President. The responsibility is upon his shoulders. Let it rest there."

The President's letter to Senator Fall is as follows:

"Thank you very much for your kind promptness in complying with my request that you send me a copy of the memorandum report of the sub-committee on Mexican affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I shall examine it with the greatest interest and care. What you told me of the investigation on Friday last prepares me to find in it matter of the greatest importance.

"You ask an indication of my desire with regard to the pending resolution to which you and Senator Hitchcock called my attention on Friday, and I am glad to reply with the utmost frankness that I should be gravely concerned to see any such resolution pass the Congress. It would constitute a reversal of our Constitutional practice which might lead to very grave confusion in regard to the guidance of our foreign affairs.

"I am confident that I am supported by every competent constitutional authority in the statement that the initiative in directing the relations of our Government with foreign Governments is assigned by the Constitution to the Executive and to the Executive only.

"Only one of the two houses of Congress is associated with the President by the Constitution in an advisory capacity, and the advice of the Senate is provided for only when sought by the Executive in regard to explicit agreements with foreign Governments and the appointment of the diplomatic representatives who are to speak for this Government at foreign capitals.

"The only safe course, I am confident, is to adhere to the prescribed method of the Constitution. We might go very far afield if we departed from it. I am very much obliged to you for having given me the opportunity to express this opinion."

The State Department announced late this afternoon that it had been advised that President Carranza's reply to the last American note requesting the release of William O. Jenkins was to be delivered to-day to the American Embassy in Mexico City.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.

Special for to-day, Monday, Dec. 8, 1919: Road fresh ham, with apple sauce 45c; country sausage, mashed potatoes 50c; lamb chops, dinner, 45c. 16th St. World Building—Adm.

WORLD RESTAURANT.

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EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN ARE ORDERED BANISHED

S. Court Dismisses Writs and Reds Are Sent Back to Ellis Island.

HE GETS LOUD KISSES.

One Lasting Eighteen Seconds Given Anarchist by Woman Admirer.

Federal Judge Mayer late this afternoon dismissed the applications of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman for release on writs of habeas corpus and directed that the two anarchists be turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation.

Their attorney, Harry Weinberger, then moved that his clients be admitted to bail pending appeal. This was denied.

Weinberger then asked for a stay of two weeks to enable him to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

This was also denied by Judge Mayer, who said that he would order the deportation order to be stayed until 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Meanwhile he directed that Goldman and Berkman be taken back to Ellis Island.

Free and unlimited love was demonstrated to a mad throng of cheering "Reds" at the South Ferry house this afternoon when the anarchists set foot on Manhattan soil.

Five hundred "Reds" or more had been waiting at the ferry house since early morning to welcome the returning anarchists. Most of them were not permitted to approach the boat landing, but among the fortunate ones who did get through were Mrs. Stella Ballantine, niece of Miss Goldman, and Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, described as a "sympathizer."

She was some sympathizer. He threw both arms around the neck of Berkman and kissed him continuously for a period estimated by some as a minute and a half. The most conservative estimate was 15 4-5 seconds.

Berkman's horn rimmed glasses slipped up on his forehead and threatened to fall. He could do nothing to save them because his arms were pinned. He could not call for help because—well, just because. His hat was shifted back over one ear.

And still Miss Fitzgerald kept on kissing him. Some said she kissed him twice, but the consensus of testimony is that it was just one long kiss.

A guard finally interrupted it, and Miss Fitzgerald kissed Miss Goldman. Berkman was just getting his breath when Mrs. Ballantine, who had previously been kissing Aunt Emma, whirled and began kissing him—starting where Miss Fitzgerald had left off.

About this time the agents of the Department of Justice got control of the situation. They hustled Miss Goldman and Berkman into a taxicab, which darted away to the court room.

The hearing started at 2 o'clock, and the plans of the counsel for the Reds was to keep the litigation going all the way to the Supreme Court at Washington if necessary.

The greatest precautions were taken in and around the Federal Building to prevent any anarchistic outbreak.

SUPREME COURT DELAYS DECISION ON VALIDITY OF WARTIME DRY LAW

Highest Tribunal Fails to Indicate When Its Opinion Will Be Handed Down.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. A decision on the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition and the Volstead Enforcement Act was rendered to-day by the Supreme Court, and there was no indication when a decision would be handed down.

Arguments on the constitutionality of the acts were advanced by the court at the request of the Government and decision had been expected generally when the court reconvened to-day after a recess of two weeks.

As Monday is the regular opinion day a decision is not to be expected before next Monday, if then.

The cases on which the constitutionality of the wartime act was attacked were from Kentucky and New York, while that on which the validity of the enforcement act was contested reached the Supreme Court from New York.

131 TRAINS CUT OFF N. Y. CENTRAL; COMMUTERS HIT

Cancellations on Harlem, Putnam and Hudson Divisions, as Well as Through Line.

Schedules showing the reduction in train service on the New York Central Railroad as a result of the efforts to conserve the coal supply were announced to-day. In all 131 trains are discontinued on the system. Of these the most important is the Twentieth Century Limited, the twenty-hour train from New York to Chicago.

The changes go into effect at 12:01 A. M. Wednesday.

Thirty-two trains are taken off the Harlem division and nineteen off the Putnam division, these being trains used largely by New York commuters.

Harlem division changes of north bound week day trains include the following: No. 7, discontinued; No. 13, discontinued; No. 15, discontinued; No. 17, discontinued; No. 19, discontinued; No. 21, discontinued; No. 23, discontinued; No. 25, discontinued; No. 27, discontinued; No. 29, discontinued; No. 31, discontinued; No. 33, discontinued; No. 35, discontinued; No. 37, discontinued; No. 39, discontinued; No. 41, discontinued; No. 43, discontinued; No. 45, discontinued; No. 47, discontinued; No. 49, discontinued; No. 51, discontinued; No. 53, discontinued; No. 55, discontinued; No. 57, discontinued; No. 59, discontinued; No. 61, discontinued; No. 63, discontinued; No. 65, discontinued; No. 67, discontinued; No. 69, discontinued; No. 71, discontinued; No. 73, discontinued; No. 75, discontinued; No. 77, discontinued; No. 79, discontinued; No. 81, discontinued; No. 83, discontinued; No. 85, discontinued; No. 87, discontinued; No. 89, discontinued; No. 91, discontinued; No. 93, discontinued; No. 95, discontinued; No. 97, discontinued; No. 99, discontinued; No. 101, discontinued; No. 103, discontinued; No. 105, discontinued; No. 107, discontinued; No. 109, discontinued; No. 111, discontinued; No. 113, discontinued; No. 115, discontinued; No. 117, discontinued; No. 119, discontinued; No. 121, discontinued; No. 123, discontinued; No. 125, discontinued; No. 127, discontinued; No. 129, discontinued; No. 131, discontinued.

The following changes are made in Sunday trains on Harlem Division: Northbound—No. 809 discontinued (No. 43 will make its stop); No. 29 discontinued; No. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131 discontinued New York to North White Plains.

Southbound—No. 56 discontinued; No. 815 discontinued; No. 415 and 475 discontinued North White Plains to New York; No. 810 and 815 discontinued Mount Pleasant to New York; No. 904, 922 and 923 discontinued North White Plains to New York.

On the Putnam division main line trains Nos. 61, 63 and 67 and Yonkers branch trains Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133 and 135 (northbound) main line trains Nos. 26 and 29 and Yonkers branch

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CABINET DIVISION CAUSED DELAY IN COAL SETTLEMENT

Members Sidestepped Differences Between Secretary Wilson and Garfield.

NO WORD TO PRESIDENT

When at Last He Was Consulted He Adopted Plan Like Roosevelt's.

By David Laurence.
Special Correspondent of The Evening World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Copyright, 1919).—Out of a succession of blunders in handling the coal crisis, the Wilson Administration has finally evolved a plan which is designed to save the faces of all concerned—a typical compromise that might just as well have been proposed two weeks ago and spared the country a period of unnecessary suffering.

Briefly, the plan resembles the method adopted by Roosevelt when as President of the United States he persuaded the miners to go back to work while a commission "investigated" the subject, with the result that the miners got a substantial increase in wages and the operators increased the selling price to the public.

The present situation is complicated by the fact that inside the Government two rival authorities essayed to settle the strike—Secretary Wilson, with his suggestion of a 31 per cent. increase in wages based upon an increase in the selling price of coal, and Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, with his ultimatum that the selling price of coal must not be increased and that the miners should get along on a 14 per cent. increase in wages.

CABINET SIDESTEPED AND DIDN'T CONSULT WILSON.

The Cabinet didn't have the audacity to resolve this difference, but sidestepped the issue, failing even to consult President Wilson. Now, however, the Cabinet's error has been corrected to the extent of getting Mr. Wilson's personal attention to the whole controversy. He has virtually knocked sky-high both the plans suggested and undertaken by a new scheme to effect a settlement.

The President's official family has been uneasy about the coal situation because it was discovered that junctions didn't get coal and that the miners were in earnest in their determination to fight to a finish for wages that would enable them to meet the cost of living.

Conferences have been going on for practically a week with the heads of the miners' union in order to determine what would persuade them to get their men back to work. The miners realized that the Government had publicly proclaimed that the operators could absorb a 14 per cent. increase, so that if a commission did finally discover that the wages of the miners should be increased, the additional sum above the 14 per cent. would not depend upon the operators for acceptance, but the Fuel Administration which would then increase the price of coal. In other words, if the commission decided that 25 per cent. was a fair increase in wages,

the operators would have to pay it. The President's official family has been uneasy about the coal situation because it was discovered that junctions didn't get coal and that the miners were in earnest in their determination to fight to a finish for wages that would enable them to meet the cost of living.

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HOPE OF MINERS' RETURN EXPRESSED AT WHITE HOUSE; ACTION SET FOR TO-MORROW

President Personally Wrote Plan Which Union Leaders Have Accepted—Wage Increase May Exceed Garfield 14 Per Cent. Limit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Hope for the settlement to-morrow afternoon of "the controversy between the miners, the operators and the Government," was expressed in a formal statement issued to-day at the White House.

"It is hoped," the statement reads, "that there will be a settlement on Tuesday afternoon of the controversy between the miners, the operators and the Government through the acceptance by the miners of the plan for a definite settlement proposed by the President, which proposal was submitted to Acting President Lewis of the miners, by Attorney General Palmer, Saturday night."

It was learned that the proposal made to the miners was from the President himself and was in the form of a memorandum written by him.

In agreeing Saturday to urge upon the miners' representatives acceptance of the President's proposal, John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, was said to have frankly informed Attorney General Palmer of the difficulties he was having in view of the feeling created among the miners by the injunction proceedings and the general attitude of the Government.

Lewis was said to have expressed willingness to attempt to change this feeling if given assistance from responsible Government officials in dealing with the men.

Mr. Palmer, Assistant Attorney General Ames, who instituted proceedings against the union officials at Indianapolis, and Lewis and William Green, secretary of the miners' union, arrived at Indianapolis to-day, where to-morrow the union officers will lay the President's proposals before the executive and social committees of the workers.

There were persistent reports to-day that the President's proposal was that the miners accept for the present the 14 per cent. wage advance proposed by Fuel Administrator Garfield and that the final adjustment of wages and working conditions be left to a commission to be appointed by the President.

Some assurances are said to have been given as to the personnel of the commission, the method of obtaining data which will be put before it and other points which are reported to have induced the miners to consider their prospects under it more favorable than they otherwise would be.

The Executive Committee of the operators in a formal statement said: "The strike situation appears to be distinctly more favorable from the viewpoint of adjustment." It added that the Executive Committee had "the utmost confidence in the efforts of the Government to reach an agreement that will be fair and equitable."

NO LET UP IN STEPS
FOR CONSERVING FUEL;
FIVE STATES MINE COAL

Volunteers at Work in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Montana, Kansas and Missouri.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Measures to conserve fuel supplies went ahead to-

day in five States where coal is abundant. In Oklahoma, Arkansas, Montana, Kansas and Missouri, volunteers are working to conserve fuel supplies.

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